



Christian Education Magazine

Our Church Schools

"By their fruits ye shall know them"

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M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH

NOVEMBER, 1927

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NOVEMBER, 1927

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Our Church Schools

“BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM”

IT is generally recognized that education is the child of the Church and that Church schools have made the chief contribution to higher education in this country up to the close of the nineteenth century; but there seems to be growing in the minds of many people the impression that the Church school has largely served its day and fulfilled its mission; that henceforth the State shall be supreme in the educational realm.

The facts, however, show clearly that education under Church auspices is not a spent force, nor can it be dispensed with without disastrous results to the home, the Church, and the State. No nation, or civilization, can exist, much less come to the more abundant life, without giving due attention to the training of the full man, which means not only intellectually and physically, but, most of all, morally and spiritually. This issue of the MAGAZINE seeks to set forth briefly and only in part some of the present-day and recent products and results of our Church schools. The figures given in connection with the several institutions named cover approximately the last forty years—from 1886 to 1926. We believe no one can consider carefully these facts without being convinced that our Church schools are still bearing abundant fruit and deserve the liberal support of our people.

We have asked the presidents of a few of our colleges to give brief sketches setting forth the record of these institutions in

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these more recent years. It will be noted that in some cases plans and ideals and purposes are also set forth. So that we have not only the backward glance but the present products and the future prospects.

We respectfully invite the Methodists, into whose hands this magazine goes, to give careful consideration to the facts gathered. Our schools never faced a greater opportunity, never were making larger contributions to the life of the Church and nation, and never had heavier loads to carry than now.

OUR LEADERS

An examination of the educational training of the various groups of leaders in our Church reveals some interesting facts. Without sending out a personal questionnaire for this information, which method is being somewhat overworked these days, we have gathered from reliable sources and records the facts on which these figures are based.

If our Church schools made no other contribution to the Church and the State than that of training the Church leaders, they would abundantly justify and reward all the money and effort they have cost. The Master's way, which has never been improved upon, was to train a small group of leaders and commit to them the future destiny of his Church. It has been so ever since and will be to "the end of the ages."

Bishops Elected Since 1897

During the last thirty years 25 bishops have been elected; 21 of whom were trained in Southern Methodist schools, 2 in secular institutions, 2 had no college training, 19 of them graduated with A.B. or B.S. degrees, 14 did graduate work at universities, and 11 took university degrees.

Connectional Secretaries

We had reports on the educational training of 44 connectional secretaries and assistants now in office. 39 of this number were trained in Methodist schools, 3 in other Church schools, 2 in secular institutions, and 37 graduated with A.B. or B.S. degrees.

Clerical Delegates and Alternates, 1926 General Conference

There were 315 clerical delegates and alternates in the General Conference in 1926. We have information on the

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educational training of 251. 148 were trained in Methodist schools, 20 in other Church schools, 79 in secular institutions, 4 attended no college. 120 of this number graduated from college with A.B. or B.S. degrees, 62 attended universities, and 46 received university degrees.

Missionaries

No department of Church activities is more dependent upon our institutions of learning for carrying on its work than that of missions. The foreign missionary movement in America had its origin on a college campus. Investigation shows that from 80 to 90 per cent of the missionaries come from Church schools. The Christian college is the main source of this supply.

An investigation made a few years ago shows that in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, out of 288 missionaries in the field, 236 had been educated in Methodist schools, 10 in other Church schools, 14 in independent colleges, and 16 in State schools. Nearly 100 per cent of the missionaries sent out by the Woman's Board have been trained in Scarritt College, the most of whom have received their previous training in our Church schools. At the annual meeting in Shreveport, La., in March, 1927, 25 young women were consecrated as missionaries for the home and foreign field, all of whom were Scarritt students.

Pastors of the One Hundred Largest Churches

The Yearbook of Southern Methodism gives a list of one hundred of the largest Churches. We have information in regard to the educational training of 63 of the pastors of these Churches. 46 of them were from Southern Methodist schools, 3 from other Church schools, 13 from secular institutions, and one had no college training. It is a very significant fact that 62 out of 63 of these pastors are college trained. 34 of the 63 graduated with A.B. or B.S. degrees, 26 attended universities, 21 of whom graduated with university degrees.

Approved Instructors in Sunday School Teacher-Training Work

The Sunday School Department has 636 approved instructors for its Standard Training School work whose educational record is given. 446 of this number are from our Methodist schools,

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44 from other Church schools, 139 from secular institutions, and 7 have no college training. No more important or significant work is being done anywhere in the Church than through these teacher training schools. The above records not only show the importance of educational equipment for this work, but demonstrate that it would be practically impossible to carry it on without schools and colleges in which to train these instructors. Only 7 out of 636 have no college training, while 490 have been trained in our Church schools.

It is a further significant fact that 423 of the 636 have A.B. or B.S. degrees, while 268 attended universities and 208 have university degrees.

Presiding Elders

We have had access to information giving the educational training of 187 of nearly 300 presiding elders in Southern Methodism. 102 of these 187 are from Methodist schools, 20 from other Church schools, 52 from secular institutions, and 13 had no college training.

While presiding elders are perhaps selected more for their administrative ability and experience than for educational training and scholarship, it is a significant fact that 174 out of 187 are college trained and 122 out of 174 are from Church schools.

Editors of Conference Organs

There are fifteen Conference organs with a total weekly circulation of about a quarter of a million. They are read by probably a million people, and their influence is far-reaching. During the last twenty years these organs have had over 60 editors. We have information as to the educational training of 47 of them. 40 have been trained in our own Methodist schools, 7 in other schools, and 33 have B.A. or B.D. degrees from our Methodist institutions.

School Presidents, Principals, and Professors

Of course it goes without saying that the presidents, principals, and professors in our Church schools are college trained. More than ninety per cent of them have attended our own educational institutions.

A PARTIAL EXHIBIT OF THE FACTS

Questionnaires have been sent to all of our schools asking for certain facts and information concerning their work during the last forty years. We wanted to get reports from all of them, but many were not able to answer the several questions because of incomplete records. It would seem that our schools have been so busy making history that they failed to record it. Many of them, however, were able to give us with reasonable accuracy the information sought, and we are publishing the same briefly in the following list of our institutions.

On the basis of these reports it is conservative to say that during the past forty years our Church schools have enrolled in round numbers 500,000 students. This counts the enrollment each year, and, of course, necessarily contains a number of duplicates. About 40,000 have graduated in our schools and colleges, 4,000 have become Methodist preachers, 800 missionaries—home and foreign—2,000 doctors, 2,500 lawyers, 20,000 teachers, 800 college professors, 150 college presidents, many authors, congressmen, senators, judges, and governors, and a great army of Christian business men, many of whom are large financiers.

The schools have given in free tuition, scholarships, and board about \$5,000,000, while the Church and its friends have contributed many millions for buildings, equipment, endowment, and maintenance. These figures, of course, are only approximate, but give a very definite idea of what our Church schools are doing. No one can ponder them thoughtfully without being impressed with the incalculable service which our schools have rendered the Church, and without appreciating the large part which they must play in the years to come.

Pause for a moment just at one item. What far-reaching influences have been created during the past generations by having a half million students for one year in personal contact with, and under the instruction of, strong Christian professors in the classroom and on the campus. They have gone out from the several institutions into every field and activity of life. The sun never sets upon their labors, and their influence in promoting the welfare and happiness of mankind can never be estimated.

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UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

Duke University, Durham, N. C.

During the last forty years this institution has enrolled 8,119 students, of whom 2,706 finished the regular four years' course, 811 have become preachers, 12 home and foreign missionaries, 15 other religious workers, 300 doctors, 350 lawyers, 324 teachers, 2 statesmen, 2 authors, 12 college professors, 3 judges, 2 senators, 5 large financiers, and hundreds of business men. It is estimated that \$200,000 has been given for free tuition, scholarships, and board, and that the Church has contributed approximately \$175,000 toward the institution.

Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

The alumni number 6,778, of whom 2,600 are physicians, 339 ministers, 155 lawyers, 150 from the graduate school, and 3,534 from the college. Nearly one-sixth the alumni, or 1,019, live in Atlanta, and of the more than 500 physicians in Atlanta, 385 are from Emory. Outside of Atlanta there are 900 Emory physicians in Georgia, 159 ministers, 181 educators, and 139 lawyers. Seventy-seven per cent of the physicians of the State are Emory graduates.

Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.

This institution was chartered in 1911 and since then has enrolled 7,705, of whom 925 have finished the four years' work, 389 have become preachers, 33 home and foreign missionaries, and 60 other religious workers. The sum of \$250,000 has been given in free tuition, scholarships, and board. Nearly \$4,000,000 has been contributed for buildings and endowment, and nearly a half million for operating expenses.

Athens College, Athens, Ala.

Number of students enrolled, about 10,000, of whom about 1,000 have graduated, 40 have become home and foreign missionaries, several thousands teachers, 12 authors, 95 per cent of them home makers. Several hundreds of these have married Methodist preachers. Free tuition has been given to ministers' daughters, all missionaries' children, and all student volunteers. Amount contributed by the Church for buildings and maintenance, approximately \$500,000.

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"Our girls have married eminent men. Few of them have attained eminence themselves."

Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Ala.

Within the last forty years 4,335 students have been enrolled with 1,007 graduates. Among the alumni are 9 college presidents, 52 college professors, 2 bishops, 177 preachers, 89 lawyers, 3 judges, one governor, 90 doctors, 8 missionaries, 5 other religious workers, 330 teachers, 182 business men—12 of whom are large financiers.

"Birmingham-Southern has furnished most of the preachers and religious workers for Methodism in Alabama."

The sum of \$65,000 has been contributed in free tuition, scholarships, and board, and the Church has contributed to the institution about \$1,000,000.

Central College, Fayette, Mo.

Total number of students enrolled, 4,500, of whom 570 have finished the four years' course, 100 have become preachers, 14 missionaries, 17 doctors, 31 lawyers, 220 teachers, 5 authors, 10 statesmen, 8 college presidents, 40 college professors, one governor, 2 judges, 2 congressmen, 2 senators.

The Church has contributed to the institution for buildings and endowment approximately \$1,000,000.

Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.

Total number of students enrolled, 1888-1926, 9,550, of whom 485 have graduated. 20 of these graduates have become missionaries—home and foreign—12 other religious workers, 2 doctors, one author, 144 teachers, and 306 home makers. The sum of \$57,000 has been contributed in free tuition, scholarships, and board. The sum of \$35,000 has been contributed by the Church toward the work of the institution.

"Practically all Galloway girls are active in the work of the Church in their respective communities."

Greensboro College, Greensboro, N. C.

801 girls have graduated from this institution. A number of them have become missionaries and other religious workers, one doctor, and a great many have become teachers; but the majori-

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ty are home makers. The two Conferences of North Carolina Methodism have contributed liberally toward the maintenance of this institution, and a recent campaign resulted in over \$100,000.

Grenada College, Grenada, Miss.

Number of students enrolled, 2,600, of whom 400 have finished the four years' work, 5 have become missionaries, 4 other religious workers, 205 teachers, one college professor, 300 home makers. The sum of \$50,000 has been given in free tuition, scholarships, and board. The sum of \$240,000 has been contributed by the Church toward buildings and maintenance.

"Graduates probably 100 per cent Christian and nearly all active in Church work and Christian leadership."

Hendrix College, Conway, Ark.

Total number of students enrolled, 9,124; number of graduates, 554; 279 have become preachers, 9 missionaries, 4 other religious workers, 22 doctors, 37 lawyers, 205 teachers, one author, 7 college presidents, 41 college professors, 2 general secretaries, hundreds of business men and home makers.

Total amount given in free tuition, scholarships, and board, about \$130,000. Total amount contributed by Church through regular assessment, special campaign, and individual contribution for buildings, equipment, and maintenance, \$1,050,000.

Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester, Ky.

Total number enrolled, 5,773, of whom 403 have graduated, 46 have become preachers, 15 missionaries, 5 other religious workers, 20 doctors, 36 lawyers, 4 college presidents, 13 college professors, 120 teachers, besides numerous business men and home makers.

"These statistics apply only to graduates."

The total amount given in free tuition, scholarships, and board estimated at \$190,000. Total amount contributed by the Church to the institution, \$770,000.

Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.

Total number enrolled, 2,450 (duplicates eliminated), of whom 819 have graduated, 300 have become preachers, 15 mis-

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sionaries, 150 doctors, about 150 lawyers, 300 teachers, 2 bishops, 20 college presidents, 80 college professors, 4 general secretaries, 4 judges, one governor, 3 congressmen, one senator, 2 large financiers. The sum of \$320,000 has been given in free tuition, scholarships, and board. The Church has contributed to the institution through regular assessment, \$240,000; regular campaigns, \$251,000; individual contributions, \$631,000. Total, \$1,122,000.

“Randolph-Macon established three preparatory schools when the State was not doing this work well and was the first in the South to establish a Woman’s College, which, from the first, ranked with the best women’s colleges in the United States.”

Randolph-Macon Woman’s College, Lynchburg, Va.

This institution was established in 1893 and has enrolled nearly 6,000 students (duplicates eliminated), of whom nearly 2,000 have graduated, 50 of these graduates have become missionaries, 45 other religious workers, 10 doctors, 7 lawyers, 475 teachers, 10 authors, and 950 home makers.

Scarritt College, Nashville, Tenn.

Number of students enrolled last three sessions, 1924–27, 518; eliminating duplicates, 249. Number receiving M.A. degree, 53; A.B. degree, 52; certificate, 21; graduate diploma, 2. Total, 129.

Number of graduates entering Church work, home or foreign, 110. 90 per cent of the missionaries sent out by the Woman’s Board in the last five years have been trained at Scarritt.

Southwestern University, Georgetown, Tex.

Total number of students enrolled, 12,000, of whom 1,443 finished the regular four years’ course, 800 have become preachers, 100 missionaries—home and foreign—200 doctors, 300 lawyers, 1,000 teachers, 25 statesmen, hundreds have become successful business men and home makers. The sum of \$200,000 has been given in free tuition, scholarships, and board. Total amount contributed by the Church for all purposes, \$2,000,000. The president of Southwestern says that these figures are only estimates.

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Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.

The number of students enrolled from 1886 to 1926, 9,560; number of graduates, 1,360; number of preachers, 130; missionaries, 15; doctors, 60; lawyers, 110; teachers, 120; authors 8; distinguished business men, 837, five of whom are large financiers; college presidents, 8; college professors, 40; one bishop, one governor, 2 congressmen, one senator, 3 judges, 2 general secretaries. During this period it is estimated that \$108,000 has been given to students in free education and scholarships. The students of Wofford College show "distinguished type of Christian manhood with a positive sense of constructive service"; they are "leaders in every kind of Church enterprise"; "it is impossible to measure the degree of influence exerted by Wofford College through its lawyers, doctors, teachers, and preachers." The sum of \$700,000 has been contributed by the Church to this institution.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Blackstone College for Girls, Blackstone, Va.

The number of students enrolled, over 7,000, of whom 500 finished the regular four years' course. In this number are 5 missionaries, hundreds of religious workers in local Churches, and hundreds of teachers and home makers. It is estimated that the total amount of free tuitions, scholarships, board, etc., is \$300,000, and that the Church has contributed to the institution \$205,000.

"Our graduates have been characterized by their interest and leadership in all religious activities."

Hiwassee College, Madisonville, Tenn.

The total number of students enrolled is 4,000, of whom 275 finished the regular four years' course. In this number are 210 preachers, 10 missionaries, 15 other religious workers, 20 doctors, 25 lawyers, 400 teachers, 75 business men, 40 statesmen, and 3,000 home makers.

Among those who have attained special eminence in their work are one bishop, 16 college presidents, 40 college professors, 10 judges, one governor, and 2 senators. The alumni have been especially distinguished as loyal supporters of local Churches, members of Boards of Stewards, and Sunday school superintend-

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ents. A large sum has been given in free tuition, scholarships, and board, and the Church has contributed to the institution \$115,000.

Logan College, Russellville, Ky.

Number of students enrolled, about 5,000, of whom 500 finished the regular course. The alumni are notable for their interest and work in the local Church as leaders in Sunday schools, revivals, and official boards.

Louisburg College, Louisburg, N. C.

Number of students enrolled, 6,000, of whom 2,000 finished the regular course. Approximately 1,000 have become teachers, 2 authors, 100 business men, and a multitude of home makers. In the number are 10 college presidents and 50 college professors. Approximately \$40,000 has been given in free tuitions, scholarships, board, etc. The Church has contributed in various ways to the institution \$380,000.

"This school has made a large contribution to the work of the local Church as Sunday school teachers, Epworth League leaders, and in all phases of Church life, but most of all as the builders of Christian homes. It has also made a large contribution to the public school in furnishing many outstanding Christian teachers."

Martha Washington College, Abingdon, Va.

Total number of students enrolled, 6,856, of whom 713 have finished the regular course. In this number are 6 missionaries, 2 doctors, one lawyer, 291 teachers, 4 authors, 3 statesmen, and about 6,000 home makers.

"Throughout the South, Martha Washington students are leaders in missionary and Sunday school work as teachers and officers. It was doubtless the contribution which Martha Washington College made to the life of Edith Bolling Wilson that enabled her to meet with such poise and dignity the trying times when she was a world figure."

Martin College, Pulaski, Tenn.

Records incomplete. Total number of students enrolled from 1919-26, 859; Junior College graduates, 124; 12 missionaries, 62 teachers, and many home makers. During this period

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free tuition, scholarships, and board have been given amounting to \$5,600, and the Church has contributed \$83,500 to the institution.

"When our graduates leave us and enter other institutions, they line up with the Christian activities of the college. Almost without exception, our students are interested and active in the local Churches."

Meridian Junior College, Meridian, Tex.

The records incomplete. 1,800 students enrolled, of whom 25 became preachers, ten other religious workers, 5 doctors, 5 lawyers, 200 teachers, 500 business men, 10 statesmen, and 500 home makers. Among the alumni are found one college president, 5 college professors, and 5 judges. Total amount of free tuition, scholarships, and board given, \$50,000, and the Church has put into the institution \$300,000.

Reinhardt College, Waleska, Ga.

The total number of students enrolled, 3,500, of whom 407 finished the regular course. In this number are 60 preachers, 12 missionaries, 40 doctors, 37 lawyers, 309 teachers, 3 authors, one statesman, and a large number of home makers and Christian business men. Among the alumni are 3 college presidents, 3 college professors, 2 judges, and one State senator. The sum of \$86,000 has been given in free tuition, scholarships, and board, and the Church has contributed \$323,000 to the institution, the larger part of which has been paid during the last seven years.

"Our students are active Church workers and contribute liberally to the support of the Church."

South Georgia College, McRae, Ga.

Total number of students enrolled, 9,837, of whom 426 finished the high school work and 79 are Junior College graduates. Among this number are about 50 preachers, one missionary, 10 doctors, 25 lawyers, 4 college presidents, 6 college professors, and 4 senators.

Sue Bennett Memorial School, London, Ky.

From 1899 to 1926 the total number of students enrolled is 10,581, of whom 290 finished the regular four years' course.

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From 1920-26 10 have become preachers, 441 teachers, and 6 are lawyers.

During the past two years free tuition, scholarships, and board have been given to the amount of \$3,925, and \$4,750 for service rendered.

Wesley College, Greenville, Tex.

Total number of students enrolled, 4,400, of whom 600 finished the regular course. In this number are 150 preachers, 75 home and foreign missionaries, 4 doctors, 2,000 teachers, 3 authors, 500 home makers, and 500 business men. Among the alumni are found 20 college professors and 3 doctors.

"Our students become leaders in Epworth League work, Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. work, and in other departments of Church and community service."

Westmoorland College, San Antonio, Tex.

Total number of students enrolled, about 6,000. Approximately \$30,000 has been given in free tuition, scholarships, and board.

The alumni are distinguished for their ideals of service rendered, especially through the Church and in many other important positions.

Whitworth College, Brookhaven, Miss.

Total number of students enrolled, 11,240, of whom 715 finished the regular four years' course. Among the ex-students are 28 missionaries, 100 other religious workers, 2,000 teachers, 7,000 home makers. Amount given in free tuition, scholarships, and board, approximately \$100,000.

It is noticeable that pastors can rely upon Whitworth students almost universally to coöperate with them in Christian activities because of their disposition and ability to help.

"Whitworth has made an unusual contribution to the general culture and well-being of society in this section. At one period it was the most outstanding institution of the kind in the State."

Young Harris College, Young Harris, Ga.

Total number of students enrolled, 10,000, of whom 807 finished the regular four years' course. 120 have become

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preachers, 10 missionaries, 25 doctors, 30 lawyers, 300 teachers, 3 authors, 20 statesmen, 10 college professors, and hundreds of business men and home makers. The amount given in free tuition, scholarships, and board is \$250,000.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Cumberland Mountain School, Crossville, Tenn.

Number of students enrolled, 1924-27, 615, of whom 40 have finished the course. Of these, 3 are preachers, 3 other religious workers, 17 teachers, and 23 home makers. The average contribution for free tuition, scholarships, board, etc., is \$100 per pupil. 95 per cent of the pupils are professed Christians and enter actively into the religious life of their communities after they leave school. Approximately \$200,000 has been contributed by the Church to this institution during the above period.

Ferrum Training School, Ferrum, Va.

This institution was founded in 1913 and hence has been operating for fourteen years. During this time 182 have finished the regular course, of whom 25 have become preachers, 3 foreign missionaries, hundreds have become teachers. Approximately \$400,000 has been given the students during this period in free tuition, scholarships, and board. The Church has contributed about \$700,000 in establishing and maintaining the school. Those who have gone out from the institution are notably active in various departments of Church work.

Flat Rock High School, Flat Rock, Ala.

This institution was established in 1907. During the twenty years it has been operating, there have been approximately 1,200 students, of whom 179 have finished the full course; of these 35 have become preachers, 125 teachers, and an unknown number of other religious workers, Christian business men, and home makers. About \$8,000 has been contributed in free tuition, board, and scholarships, and about \$75,000 has been put into the school by the Church for buildings and operating expenses.

Folsom Training School, Smithville, Okla.

This school was established in 1919. During the eight years of its existence, 800 students have been enrolled, of whom 14

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have become preachers, 4 missionaries, 20 other religious workers, 75 teachers, and 25 home makers. The sum of \$16,000 has been given to students in free tuition, scholarships, and board. The total amount contributed by the Church for establishing and maintaining the institution is \$120,000. A notable work is being done in the education of the Indians.

Horry Industrial School, Aynor, S. C.

This school was established in 1913 and has enrolled about 500 students, of whom 128 have finished the four years' course. About \$60,000 has been contributed to the school for buildings and \$4,000 per year for maintenance.

John C. C. Mayo College, Paintsville, Ky.

This school was established in 1905. During this period there were enrolled 4,400 students, of whom 156 finished the four years' course. In this number are 55 teachers, 4 lawyers, one doctor, one preacher, and 32 home makers. The sum of \$35,000 has been given in free tuition, scholarships, and board. Through regular assessments and Church contributions the Church has contributed nearly \$100,000 to the institution.

The Simpson School, Birmingham, Ala.

Since 1906 approximately 3,000 students have been enrolled, 625 of whom have finished the four years' course. In this number about 75 are preachers, 20 college professors, 2 college presidents, 2 congressmen, and one judge. About \$2,000 has been given in tuition of ministerial students. Approximately \$25,000 has been contributed by the Church to the institution.

Sloan-Hendrix Academy, Imboden, Ark.

Since 1912 this institution has enrolled 1,309 students, of whom 208 have finished the four years' course. In this number are 11 preachers, 2 missionaries, 7 doctors, one lawyer, 56 teachers—15 of whom are county superintendents—37 Christian business men, and 29 home makers. Approximately \$4,000 has been given in free tuition, scholarships, and board, and the Church has contributed \$72,000 for buildings and maintenance.

Textile Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.

This school was established in 1912 and has enrolled 2,000 students, of whom 25 have become preachers, 3 missionaries,

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10 teachers, one lawyer, one college professor, 3 State legislators. The Church has contributed a total of \$275,000 for buildings and maintenance. 15 per cent of the graduates are missionaries, preachers, or preachers' wives.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES AND PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

In order to give a closer view of a few of our typical institutions, we have asked their presidents to furnish us with a brief, readable sketch that would be somewhat more personal and give us a more intimate acquaintance with the spirit and ideals of the institutions. It would probably be worth while if this could be done for every institution in Southern Methodism, for institutions, like persons, have an inner life and spirit that is specially attractive. In publishing the sketches furnished, we do not mean in any way to discriminate against other institutions. In fact, we asked for other similar sketches, but for various reasons, were not able to secure them.

Along with each sketch is furnished a list of ex-students who have distinguished themselves in some particular line of effort. In order to prevent the lists from becoming too long, a large number, perhaps, have been left out who are just as worthy of special mention. If, perchance, a worthy son of one of these institutions should find that his name is not included in the list, we sincerely hope that he will not hold it against us. The lists are picked somewhat at random from the alumni lists of the colleges. We have sought to give sketches of institutions that are typical and to furnish the names of a few of their distinguished sons, rather than to exhaust the list. After all, it is impossible for anyone to pass judgment on another's character or career. Those who seem to have attained the largest distinction may really be less deserving than others whose deeds are not so well known.

Birmingham-Southern College

Birmingham-Southern College is now a member of all standard college associations—the American, the Southern, the American Association of University Women, and the American Association of Universities (approved college list)—sufficient proof that the training given by the institution is real education. The large number of pastors and religious workers graduated,

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activity of religious groups at present on the campus, and the fact that the majority of active laymen in our territory are former students of the college prove as conclusively that the real education is really Christian.

A glorious future is evident in the present development of the institution. Birmingham-Southern College now has a gross enrollment of two thousand, as against one hundred and seventy-six in 1921. It has a well-developed department of Bible and religious education, being endowed by Epworth Leagues of the North Alabama Conference. It has a recognized School of Education. Very recent developments include a department of pharmacy. New buildings, partly meeting great needs, are soon to go up, including the \$250,000 Munger administration and auditorium building.

Contributions made by the college to national life up to this time, though considerable, have come from an institution poverty stricken in endowment, buildings, and students. Hence the progress of the past five years and the promise for the future are doubly inspiring.

OUTSTANDING ALUMNI SECURED FROM ALUMNI REGISTER

Living

Bradley, Lee, Lawyer and Capitalist.
Branscomb, Harvie, Professor of Duke University.
Branscomb, L. C., Editor and Preacher.
Brown, J. Ellis, City Commissioner of Birmingham.
Chadwick, John S., Editor and Preacher.
Daniel, C. C., College President.
Dickson, William E., City Commissioner of Birmingham.
Dobbs, Hoyt M., Bishop.
Echols, Robert, Preacher.
Frazer, John W., Preacher and Author.
Glasgow, B. B., College President and Preacher.
Hewlett, James H., Professor of English, Centre College.
Hobson, Richmond Pearson, Congressman and Lecturer.
Jones, Nathan M., Lawyer and Capitalist.
Lester, Robert M., Assistant to President, Carnegie Corporation.
Locke, Judge Hugh A., Lawyer.
Martin, W. E., College President and Preacher.

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Pattillo, N. A., Dean of Randolph-Macon Woman's College.
Smith, A. W., Chairman of Board of Directors, Birmingham
Trust and Savings Company.
Spencer, William H., Dean of University of Chicago.
Stoves, George, Preacher.
Williams, Robert L., Governor and Federal Judge.

Dead

Andrews, Allen L., Preacher.
Cumming, J. B., Editor.
Ellis, J. D., Editor and Preacher.
Hosner, S. M., College President.
Keener, J. O., College President.
McCoy, James H., Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church,
South.
Moore, James Adolphus, Professor.
Murrah, William B., Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church,
South.
Peterson, F. M., College President.
Rush, D. M., College President.
Seay, Frank, Professor of Southern Methodist University.
Seay, Thomas J., Governor of Alabama.
Simpson, J. D., College President.
Summers, T. O., Jr., Surgeon.

Central College, Fayette, Mo.

BY T. BERRY SMITH, PROFESSOR EMERITUS, CENTRAL COLLEGE

In the early fifties of the last century the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, established in Fayette an institution to take rank as the highest among the many schools of Methodism in Missouri. Its charter provides for the education of both men and women in every branch of learning. Its doors were formally opened in 1857, were closed in 1861 on account of the Civil War, and remained closed until 1871, since which time operation of the college has been continuous.

As this paper is to be concerned for the most part with the growth and work of the college since 1886, only brief preparatory remarks can be made concerning the nineteen years of active operation prior to that date. The total enrollment up to 1886 was about one thousand two hundred and fifty (all of whom were males—women were not admitted, *ad libitum*, until about

1900), of whom sixty-five received diplomas and forty-six certificates of graduation in schools. From the students of those years came four bishops: Abril Leonard and Ethelbert Talbot of the Episcopal Church, and E. R. Hendrix and W. F. McMurry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; also one United States Senator, one governor, three congressmen, several college presidents, and many teachers, preachers, doctors, lawyers, and business men.

By 1886 the campus had become ten acres and the endowment \$110,000, but the facilities in library, museum, and apparatus were still very meager, and all the work of class, society, and religious services were still carried on in one building by a faculty few in number but scholarly in attainments and devoutly Christian in character.

For convenience we shall divide the forty years from 1886 to 1926 into two equal periods. Between 1886 and 1906 progress was slow but sure. The chief factor in this growth was the Missouri College Union, which was organized in 1893 with Central College as one of the charter members. The purposes of the Union were: (1) Coöperation in plans and purposes in higher education; (2) advancing standards of entrance, curricula, equipment, and endowment; (3) enlargement of faculties and increase of salaries.

One potent outcome of the Union was the leverage placed in the hands of the presidents of the various member colleges to go to their constituencies with pleas for support which must be had to remain in the Union. There was established a kind of generous rivalry, and a spirit of pride was aroused which proved to be very helpful.

Between 1906 and 1926 the progress of Central was vastly more rapid in every way. Two other great standardizing agencies added their influence to that of the Missouri College Union. These were the North Central Association of Colleges and Universities and the "foundations" that grew out of the fortunes of Carnegie, Rockefeller, and other men of wealth.

Surveys were made, standards were raised, and requirements were increased all along the line from kindergarten to college, university, and professional school. State and Church felt these influences. The public high schools were so improved and their courses so enlarged that they superseded the "high

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schools and academies" which the Churches had endeavored to maintain from the early years of State history.

For at least one hundred years Methodism had fostered scores of preparatory schools in various parts of Missouri, usually conducted by devoted teachers who did the best they could with the support afforded them, and gave thousands of boys and girls the only education they ever received.

Those "high schools and academies" of the Methodist Church wrought well for varying periods of time, but they succumbed, one by one, until all have had their doors closed. Only Central College remains. It was organized to be the central institution among the many schools of Methodism, and now after seventy years it has become the only school and the great Central College of Southern Methodism in Missouri with the high prerogative of receiving graduates from the public high schools and affording them the best to be had in education, in arts, and sciences.

A few of these defunct schools possessed some property and endowment, which, by action of Conference and court, has been turned over to Central College. The last addition of this kind came by recent decree of the Circuit Court of Howard County, rendered in March, 1927. The Morrison Astronomical Observatory instruments, buildings, and grounds are to remain on their present site, which is about twelve miles from Fayette on a fine modern highway and therefore easy of access from Central. The Observatory endowment of about \$80,000 and the assets of Pritchett College are to be added to the endowment of Central College.

The largest accretions to the endowment of Central College came through offers made by the General Education Board of New York. About 1912 an offer of \$75,000 was made on condition that Missouri Methodism would raise \$225,000, plus enough to pay off all indebtedness by October, 1914. In July, 1913, Rev. Paul H. Linn came to the presidency and at once put on a vigorous campaign throughout the State. When the proposed date arrived, announcement was made that the campaign was a success and the endowment was greatly increased.

About 1921 there was a concerted movement in Southern Methodism to raise several millions for its schools and colleges, the money for each State to depend on certain conditions. Cen-

tral's quota fell far short of the expectations. This fact led Dr. Linn to lay before the General Board of Education the matter of the endowment, which they had once liberally helped. The outcome was an offer of \$150,000 on condition that \$350,000 be raised by the Church in Missouri. This proposition was also met and subscriptions are in process of collection. Already the endowment of Central College is at the million mark, and it will grow from year to year as notes are paid and as funds come in from other sources.

When Bishop McMurtry came to the presidency in 1924, he saw the necessity for improvements on the campus, and he carried the matter to the Board of Curators. Many sessions were held and many plans were discussed. Finally it was agreed that there must be a central heating plant, a great dormitory for men, a fireproof library, an administration building, a conservatory of music, a house for the religious activities of the local Church, a new chapel, and other improvements which would involve at least \$750,000. Funds for the conservatory were at once available through the generosity of Ed F. Swinney and wife, of Kansas City, and that beautiful gray stone structure will be dedicated at the coming commencement.

The subscriptions of the local Church justified the erection of the house for religious activities, and it also will be ready for occupancy by June time.

The Board has just met (April, 1927) and authorized the new dormitory and the central heating plant, that these buildings may be ready by September of this year. It is hoped that the entire project will be an accomplished fact within three years.

DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI

S. C. Major, Lawyer and State Senator.

John F. Shafroth, member of Congress, Governor of Colorado.

Willard D. Vandiver, member of Congress.

Tyson S. Dines, President, Central College, Mo.

William C. Scarritt, Lawyer, Kansas City, Mo.

Benjamin G. Shackelford, Superintendent of St. Louis schools.

A. C. Millar, Editor and College President.

Paul W. Horn, Superintendent of City Schools and College President.

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L. R. Wilfley, Lawyer, Attorney General, Philippines.

J. N. Jackson, President of American Medical Association.

Robert T. Kerlin, Army Chaplain and College Professor.

Paul H. Linn, President of Central College, Fayette, Mo.

X. P. Wilfley, Lawyer and United States Senator.

James A. Childs, Professor of German, Wofford College.

W. H. Emmons, Professor of Geology, University of Minnesota.

Oliver C. Lester, Professor of Physics and President of University of Colorado.

Luther E. Todd, General Secretary, Board of Finance.

Charles B. Duncan, Professor and President of Scarritt College.

David M. Key, President of Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss.

Eugene M. Violette, Professor of History, Louisiana State University.

C. E. Burford, Medical Staff, St. Louis University.

E. B. Crooks, Professor Sociology, Randolph-Macon Woman's College.

William D. Baskett, Professor of Modern Languages, William Jewell College.

Frank Frantz, Professor of Romance Languages, University of Tennessee.

Ernest C. Phillips, Professor of Engineering, University of Missouri.

L. Parker Siceloff, Professor of Mathematics, Columbia University.

Charles M. Hay, Lawyer, member of Missouri Legislature.

Charles W. Tadlock, pastor of Central Church, St. Louis, Mo.

Garland C. Greever, Research Professor, Columbia University.

Edward V. Nash, Dean of School of Journalism, Peking, China.

W. F. McMurray, Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

C. C. Selecman, President of Southern Methodist University.

S. H. C. Burgin, pastor, Miami, Fla.

C. C. Grimes, Presiding Elder, Memphis, Tenn.

A. F. Smith, Editor of Nashville *Christian Advocate*.

C. W. Webdell, Chaplain, Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

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Duke University

BY PRESIDENT W. P. FEW

Duke University owes its existence to a great gift made to it by Mr. James B. Duke, on December 11, 1924, and to a bequest of about an equal amount that came to the university at his death, October 10, 1925. The new university is being built round Trinity College, which will remain as its college of arts and sciences; and Trinity College, in its origins, goes back to 1838. It was at first an academy—Union Institute—and did not confer degrees until 1852-53. Trinity was well enough established before 1924 to hold a high place among the colleges of its type in America.

We have a field for medical education that is largely uncultivated, and, therefore, one of our first concerns will be for a medical school that will meet the needs of this territory. We hope to build a first-rate medical school that will be devoted equally to science and service. It will be sympathetically related to the system of county hospitals now being developed in North and South Carolina under the stimulus of a hospitalization fund, which is a part of the foundation that also created Duke University. Dr. W. C. Davison, Assistant Dean at Johns Hopkins, has been made Dean of Medicine, and is now engaged with the building plans and the assembling of a faculty for the medical school, which will probably be ready to receive students in September, 1929.

We have already in process of organization a Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and this, too, will have a field in which there are as yet comparatively few workers. This will follow the same general lines that are followed in the best American graduate schools; but as our plans mature, we hope to separate more sharply between the college and the graduate school and to give to the work of the graduate school a more distinctively university character than has heretofore been the rule in this country.

When our building program is far enough along and we have available funds for it, we expect largely to expand our law school; and we have in mind to make it not just a professional training school for those who intend to practice at the bar, but a school that will, along with professional preparation, also

provide liberal training in law as one of the social sciences. Such a school could be developed rapidly here, because it would not have to fight its way against opposing traditions, and it would be largely recruited from Southern men with their well-known aptitudes for law and politics.

We have, also, well on the way to complete organization, a graduate school of religion. Along with many other obligations and opportunities, this school will have the important duty of mediation between the religious conservatism of the region and the great intellectual ferment of the age. The influential place which the Church holds in the Southern States, I should like to see not only abide, but grow and extend; for it is the business of the Church to guide the spiritual forces that control the world. The aim of Duke University, as had been also the aim of Trinity College, is stated by the words in its seal: "Education and Religion," not two, but one and inseparable—religion that comprehends the whole of life and education that seeks to liberate all the powers and develop all the capacities of our human nature.

Trinity College has long been a going concern; but coming into its period of growth at a time when colleges in other parts of the country have gone further in their development, it has the opportunity to develop in the light of the experience of others. We are trying to learn from the mistakes of others as well as from their successes. And the future of the college will depend on how well we learn our lessons. Especially must we learn how to bring the processes of education effectively to bear on a larger proportion of students. The growing importance that secondary concerns hold in the thought of undergraduates, unless checked, will more and more tend to obscure the true ends of a college education. If we can take command of the situation before the tyranny of public opinion is fastened upon us by students, young alumni, and communities taught to demand this sort of entertainment at the hands of colleges, then I believe it might be possible for us to shift the emphasis from athletics and other equally irrelevant undergraduate absorptions to the intellectual pursuits and wholesome recreations that are proper to college life. This shifting of the center of gravity will be helped by adequate regulation and due subordination of athletics; by demanding strict attendance upon

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college duties; by exacting a reasonable amount of intellectual work; and by upholding high standards of scholarship.

Our opportunity consists partly, too, in strengthening the personal element in education and thereby attaining the end for which colleges primarily exist—that is, to bring the right kind of teacher into sympathetic and helpful contact with the right kind of student under conditions that will make for the highest success and happiness of both teacher and student. Mr. Duke, in his indenture, gives a few directions and some suggestions concerning the management of the Trust; but as to the educational administration of Duke University, he makes but one request: “I request that this institution secure for its officers, trustees, and faculty men of such outstanding character, ability, and vision as will insure its attaining and maintaining a place of real leadership in the educational world, and that great care and discrimination be exercised in admitting as students only those whose previous record shows a character, determination, and application evincing a wholesome and real ambition for life.”

How can this and other colleges secure students of this type, and how can we develop and hold such teachers? This will involve a new and truer popular understanding of education. And education we must come to regard not as an agency for making skilled wage earners or experts in knowledge, but for developing men of moral and intellectual competence. This defining of education to include not merely the training of the hands or the mind, but the shaping of the whole personality lifts the teaching profession into a great art in which excellence is as well worth striving for as in poetry or architecture, and in which success is perhaps harder to achieve; for this art deals with the most difficult as well as the most precious material in the world.

In the stimulating atmosphere of education as thus conceived, we may hope to see a breed of inspired and inspiring teachers and a long succession of students who have been made strong by the power to know the truth and the will to live it.

DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI

<i>Living</i>		Profession
Class		
Anderson, Dr. Albert.	1883	Psychiatrist.
Boyd, William Kenneth.	1897	Historian.

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	Class	Profession
Bassett, John Spencer	1888	Historian.
Durham, Plato T.	1895	Theologist.
Adams, Judge William J.	1881	North Carolina Supreme Court Justice.
Alderman, Sidney S.	1913	Lawyer.
Andrews, Rev. George Reid	1911	Minister.
Andrews, Walter Pemberton	1887	Lawyer, Capitalist.
Barnes, Rev. Albert Sidney	1897	Minister and Superintendent of Methodist Episcopal Orphanage.
Bell, James A.	1886	Lawyer.
Bell, William R.	1911	Business.
Best, Dr. Paul W.	1912	Surgeon.
Blalock, Uriah B.	1897	Cotton Coops.
Blanchard, Julian	1905	Research Engineer.
Bowling, Edgar S.	1899	Business.
Boyles, Franklin C.	1891	Banker.
Simmons, Hon. Furnifold M.	1873	Senator.
Overman, Hon. Lee Slater	1875	Senator.
Lambeth, Rev. William A.	1901	Minister.
Chappell, Clovis G.	1905	Minister.
Sherrill, Clarence O.	1898	City Manager.
Flowers, William W.	1896	Tobacco Manufacturer.
Hanes, P. H.	1900	Manufacturer.
Roper, Daniel C.	1888	Lawyer.
Korner, Jules G.	1908	Jurist.
Jaffee, Louis I.	1911	Journalist.
Separk, Joseph G.	1896	Textile Manufacturer.
Reynolds, William N.	1886	Tobacco Manufacturer.
Brooks, Eugene C.	1894	College President.
Cranford, William I.	1891	Professor.
Payne, Bruce R.	1896	College President.
Dowd, Dr. Jerome	1883	Professor.
Elias, Donald S.	1908	Publisher.
Foard, Henry G.	1906	Insurance.

Deceased

Bynum, William P.	1883	Lawyer.
Ivey, Thomas N.	1897	Minister.
Brown, Joseph G.	1875	Banker.

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	Class	Profession
Allen, Judge Oliver H.	1871	Lawyer.
Duke, Angier B.	1905	Capitalist.
Linney, Dr. R. Z.	1899	Physician.
Underwood, Samuel B.	1906	Educator.
Willis, Robert H.	1893	Minister.
Wood, Marquis L.	1855	Professor.

Emory University

(From the commencement address of Dr. Stuart R. Roberts, June 7, 1927.)

About the time the whirl of the Indian's arrow ceased to be heard in the woods, a small denominational college was founded in a flat place in the forests of Middle Georgia, the town named Oxford and the college named Emory. As from dire stress and prophesy Georgia has come to be a commonwealth of near four million, so Emory has come from dire struggle and poverty to be the most distinctive educational development of Georgia and of this section since here the trees began to fall and the building to rise.

An infant came to Queen Anne County, Maryland, in 1789, grew to maturity by way of Washington College, tried the law, and shifted by necessity of conscience to the ministry, developed the missions, literature, and administration of his Church, founded the *Quarterly Review*, was elected bishop at the age of forty-three, and assisted actively in the organization of the University of New York, Wesleyan University, and Dickinson College. He traveled from Maine to Mississippi on horseback, and slept where he could. In 1836 Emory College was chartered by the Georgia Methodist Conference and named after this devoted, progressive, and brilliant spirit, John Emory.

Emory College, the nucleus of the university system, was continually in session at Oxford, Ga., forty miles northeast of Atlanta. In 1914, upon the decision of the Educational Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to create two new universities, one east and one west of the Mississippi River, negotiations were completed to make the college the College of Liberal Arts of Emory University. At the same time the Atlanta Medical College, founded in 1854, became the School of Medicine. A charter was granted to the university on January 26, 1915, and the School of Theology was founded

in the same year. Classes were held on the new campus for the first time in the fall of 1916, when the School of Law was organized. The Graduate School, the School of Business Administration, and the Summer School were established in 1919. At this time the college came up from Oxford and the Emory Academy took over the old buildings.

Twenty-five years ago there was a small college of a few faithful professors and less than three hundred students, a fair library, an ever-present and persistent gymnasium, and, above all, an idealism that somehow its students lived up to as they went their way in the world. But twelve years ago a new spirit stirred within, a rapid expansion began, and a university started on a long trail—the outward trail of a sure growth that will never end.

This year there are two thousand and fifty-seven students, a faculty of two hundred and twenty-four, of whom fifty-one are in the college and one hundred and twenty-five in the medical school. There are now twelve schools and divisions of the university—named in order, the College of Liberal Arts, the School of Business Administration, the Graduate School, the Candler School of Theology, the Lamar School of Law, the School of Medicine, including the Emory division of the Grady Hospital, the Wesley Hospital, which is the University Hospital and includes the School of Nursing and the Abner W. Calhoun Medical Library, the Summer School, the Extension Division, and Library School, the just-accepted Junior College at Valdosta, and the Emory Academy. The university is accredited by the Association of American Universities, and the Law School was the first Law School south of Virginia and east of the Mississippi to be fully approved both by the Association of American Law Schools and the American Bar Association.

The new library building is far and away the most modern in the South. It contains 100,000 volumes, many of them valuable beyond our appreciation, for it represents the collection of nearly a hundred years. There is room for 333,000 volumes, and by additions the room can be increased to easily hold one million books. The library contains the Smith Collection of Wesleyana, the Park Collection of Civil War History, the Harrison Collection, and original manuscripts of Joel

Chandler Harris, Grady, and Stanton. Here is a safety place for the relics and literature of the South.

The campus contains one hundred and sixty-five acres, with a value of \$400,000. There are fifteen permanent buildings valued at more than \$4,000,000 and not including the ten buildings at Oxford or the new buildings to be erected at Valdosta. The budget this year was \$1,196,000. The permanent endowment is more than \$3,000,000. A ten-year expansion program is under way to raise \$10,000,000, of which \$3,500,000 is for additional buildings and \$6,500,000 for endowment. Atlanta has already raised \$750,000 toward this fund. Of these sums a frail figure, low of stature and fine of voice and feature, an example to us all in generosity, has made benefactions approaching a total of nearly \$7,000,000.

But Harvard has an endowment of \$69,000,000; Columbia has \$57,000,000; Yale and Duke each more than \$40,000,000. Funds left to a university are safer and of more lasting value and influence than to any other institution. What greater opportunity than for men and women with ample financial reserve to send a youth every year through the university. One can live in the youth he educates as well as in his own children or in his writings.

The university accents the School of Theology and rightly holds that training for the ministry is as essential as training for law or medicine or business. The university accents scholarship—one hundred and nine members of the faculty have done research work and twenty-three of these are authors of textbooks and monographs. Emory has so become a part of Georgia and this section that we wonder its needs were not sooner realized. Every opportunity is here for a real university.

A university is the most permanent of all earthly institutions. Oxford and Cambridge are the oldest corporations in England, that most stable of countries. Harvard, Yale, and Columbia are older than the government of the United States. The University of Vienna was far older than Emory is to-day long before Columbus discovered America. Banks merge, fail, and liquidate, Churches unite and dismantle, only one business in twenty lives long enough to reach lasting success, governments change their form and cease to exist, but the university outlasts them all. Let the university do the day's work and all

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will be well. Let us think about the university in terms of decades and centuries and not in terms of days and weeks. In nine more years the university will be one hundred years young. Between now and then the growth will be more rapid than in the last twelve years. And that will be a scene worth while, for the university is already rich in its children and grows richer every year.

DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI

Educators

Lawton B. Evans, Augusta, Ga.

H. H. Stone, Oxford, Ga.

Morgan Galloway, Jr., Professor of English, University of Texas.

J. S. Stewart, Professor University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

Dr. M. L. Brittain, President Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.

E. A. Pound, State Supervisor of High Schools, Atlanta, Ga.

M. C. Quillian, Vice President and Professor of Chemistry, Wesleyan Woman's College, Macon, Ga.

Leon P. Smith, Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga.

J. C. Wardlaw, National Educational Work, New York City.

Willis A. Sutton, Superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. M. L. Spencer, President of University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Dr. D. Y. Thomas, Ph.D., Professor of History, University of Arkansas.

Dr. Kemp Malone, Ph.D., Professor of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Lawyers and Judges

Judge J. K. Hines, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Georgia.

Judge Thomas G. Jeffaries, Fulton County Courthouse, Atlanta, Ga.

Judge John S. Candler, Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Judge H. Warner Hill, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Georgia.

Judge Irby Dunklin, Fort Worth, Tex.

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C. H. Smith, Member of Legislature, President of Texas Bar Association.

W. H. Thomas, Justice of United States Court, Montgomery, Ala.

Judge William L. Chambers, United States Judge in Circuit Court.

Hon. Boykin Wright, Attorney General of State, Georgia.

Physicians and Surgeons

Dr. C. E. Dowman, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Stewart R. Roberts, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Allen H. Bunce, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. F. Phinizy Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Hugh M. Lokey, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. C. W. Strickler, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. T. B. McGath, Professor and Doctor, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

Dr. G. H. Noble, Noble Sanatorium, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. T. J. McArthur, President of Emory Medical Alumni.

Dr. E. W. Anderson, Medical Missionary, Wonsan, Korea.

Dr. F. K. Boland, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Theodore Toepel, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. J. D. Manget, Atlanta, Ga.

Government

Hon. Marcus Field, State Agricultural Department, Georgia.

Hon. I. W. Hill, State Agricultural Department.

Hon. Calvin M. Hitch, American Consul to Switzerland.

Hon. Gordon Lee, Chickamauga, Ga.

J. H. LeConte, Field Auditor, United States Treasury Department, District of Columbia.

W. A. Haygood, Former Vice Consul to South Africa.

Financial

Howard Candler, Atlanta, Ga.

Henry C. Heinz, Vice President of Citizens' and Southern Bank, Atlanta, Ga.

Robert Strickland, Jr., Vice President of Fourth National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.

H. Warner Martin, Vice President of Atlanta Lowry National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.

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J. Fred Allen, Banker, New York City.

Ministry

Bishop Warren Akin Candler, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. W. H. LaPrade, Rome, Ga.

Dr. Charles Lane, Macon, Ga.

Dr. W. H. Park, Medical Missionary, Soochow, China.

Bishop J. E. Dickey, Louisville, Ky.

Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, Shanghai, China.

Dr. C. C. Jarrell, Secretary of Hospital Board, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Dr. T. D. Ellis, General Secretary of Church Extension Board, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Prominent Deceased Alumni

G. J. Orr, LL.D., State Superintendent of Schools, Georgia.

Judge William H. Chambers, Court of Claims.

Judge L. Q. C. Lamar, Cleveland's Cabinet, Senator from Mississippi, Justice of Supreme Court.

J. S. Key, D.D., University of Georgia, Bishop Methodist Episcopal, Church, South.

W. H. Potter, Editor of *Wesleyan Christian Advocate*.

T. M. Norwood, United States Senator.

J. B. Hunnicutt, Editor, *Southern Cultivator and Dixie Home*.

R. W. Smith, President of LaGrange College, LaGrange, Ga.

Young J. Allen, missionary to China.

Bishop A. G. Haygood, President Emory College, Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

I. S. Hopkins, President of Emory College and Georgia School of Technology.

J. T. Derry, Historian and Educator.

Fort E. Land, State Superintendent of Georgia Schools.

Dr. M. M. Parks, Sr., President of Georgia State College for Women.

Hendrix College

BY G. A. SIMMONS

Established in 1876, Hendrix College is one of the oldest colleges in Arkansas. It has been under Church control since

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1884—forty-three years—and has enrolled about ten thousand students during that time. It's graduates, including this year's class, number over six hundred. That it has proved a profitable investment for the Church may be seen from the following facts.

The Conferences of Arkansas have made annual contributions to the college totaling about \$100,000 and have received back in tuition for their young ministers and the children of ministers nearly a third more than they gave.

With the aid of Hendrix alumni and friends of education, many of them outside of Arkansas, the Church has acquired an excellent educational plant consisting of a dozen buildings with ample equipment, a stadium, and gymnasium, all on a thirty-five-acre campus and now worth about \$400,000. In addition to this it has secured an endowment of more than half a million dollars.

This gradually growing plant is rendering signal service to both Church and State. For the Church it has trained more than three hundred and fifty ministers, nine missionaries, seven college presidents, forty-odd college professors, and an unknown number of Sunday school superintendents and teachers, Epworth League leaders, stewards, and other Church workers. Many of them are serving in other States. Four Hendrix men were utilized in the recent Christian Education Movement as General Secretary, Director General, Treasurer, and Publicity Director. Another alumnus, who served several terms as State superintendent of education, now directs the Church's summer assembly on Mount Sequoyah. Among the present secretaries and personnel of our General Board of Education, the Board of Missions, and the Sunday School Board may be found Hendrix alumni. Both Church and college are justly proud of them all.

Two outstanding services of the college to the Church are the Rural Life Department and the Pastors' School. These, by special courses of instruction, inspirational speakers, traveling libraries, and extension service, are helping hundreds of pastors and rural Churches.

Few, if any, colleges have had greater influence on the general development of their State than Hendrix College has had on Arkansas. Emphasizing sound scholarship and Christian

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character from the beginning and upholding the highest educational ideals, Hendrix practically typed educational policies in Arkansas. For many years Hendrix alumni have formed part of the forces in the State Department of Education, either as superintendent, assistant superintendent, or director of some special department, as rural schools or negro education. To Arkansas and to other States Hendrix has given fifty-five State, county, and city superintendents, over two hundred and fifty principals and public school teachers, and many public officials. Hendrix-trained men are often sought to direct some special civic or educational effort, as the Arkansas "Forward Education Movement" in 1922, and the recent State campaign for constitutional amendment to promote better public schools.

In business also, in banking, law, medicine, journalism, and other professions Hendrix men are prominent. The General Assembly of Arkansas usually includes several Hendrix men—eight at present. Half a dozen alumni edit influential newspapers or are on the staff of large dailies. One edits a strong independent journal of comment, another a magazine of poetry. Half a dozen are authors of important books in the fields of religion and literature. Three alumni were Rhodes scholars; one was for ten years a Y secretary in Europe. Over one-third of all the living graduates are employed outside of Arkansas, and most of them in positions of trust and leadership.

While Hendrix is mainly a man's college, a few young women come to its classrooms every year. Of the one hundred and thirty-five girls who have graduated, the majority have married and become home makers. Many have become teachers in high schools, some are college professors, and one is "dean of women" in one of our largest colleges. Twenty-four alumnæ married ministers; two married missionaries and are themselves doing missionary work; two are college librarians; one became a professional nurse; and one is achieving success as a lawyer.

The high standards of Hendrix have long been known wherever her graduates have gone. They have achieved recognition in the large graduate schools and in the departments of education in many States, from Carolina to California. Some years ago, upon application, Hendrix College was admitted to membership in the North Central Association of Colleges, the

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"Bradstreet" list of nineteen States in the Middle West, which thus stamped her as a "standard college."

Conference Boards of Education, in making their annual reports, have often commented on the fact that Hendrix has accomplished so much at so little cost to the Church. So, with pardonable pride, the Church may point to this venture in higher education. With such assets as the plant on the campus, the invested endowment, and the product annually going forth for leadership and service in the various activities of both Church and State, it is no wonder that the Church has found Hendrix College a valuable investment.

Randolph-Macon College

BY PRESIDENT R. E. BLACKWELL, LL.D.

Randolph-Macon College for Men was chartered in 1830 and opened its doors to students in 1832. It is, by charter, the oldest Methodist College in the United States.

From the very first it has been of college grade, and it has always had in its faculty scholars of distinction. Its first president was Stephen Olin, who afterwards became President of Wesleyan University, Connecticut. The second president, Landon C. Garland, became the first Chancellor of Vanderbilt University.

The college has been something of a pioneer among Southern institutions. Historians give Randolph-Macon the credit of being the first to introduce a course of English extending through four years. This was the work of Prof. Thomas R. Price, who, because of what he had done at Randolph-Macon, was elected Professor of English at Columbia University in the eighties and remained at that university until his death some years ago. His students were in great demand as professors of English, and they held chairs at Vanderbilt, Tulane, University of South Carolina, and a number of other institutions.

Randolph-Macon was the first college to require individual laboratory work of all students in science.

It was the first to require a course in biology for graduation.

It was the first to require of all students a year of physical training.

Randolph-Macon has limited its curriculum to strictly col-

lege work. Dr. R. L. Kelly, Executive Secretary of the Association of American Colleges, in a paper read at a meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, commended Randolph-Macon by name for its limitation of courses of study—for offering, in fact, just those courses which his investigation showed students chose in larger institutions where they have a much wider choice. Dr. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation, inspected the college several years ago and wrote: "I was particularly interested in the admirable undergraduate work being done in the sciences and in the policy of Randolph-Macon to stick by the work of a college, keeping free both from the professional school and from the graduate school."

There is no estimating the influence of the Methodist Church in Virginia, and Randolph-Macon and Methodism are practically synonymous in Virginia. But its influence has not been confined by State or denominational lines. It has overstepped both to make itself felt in other Churches and in its own Church in other States. If time permitted we could call the long roll, but we shall just make partial mention of its contribution to the Church. She has given to the Church within the forty years two bishops, fifteen missionaries, and some three hundred ministers in the Baltimore and Virginia Conferences, besides numbers of ministers in other Churches.

Before the State had fully established its high school, Randolph-Macon provided two large academies for boys and one for girls, and before the State had done anything for the higher education of women, Randolph-Macon established the first college in the South to give the same education to women as to men.

One of the wonders of our time is the amazing development of public education. Randolph-Macon leadership has been evident more recently in this great and growing field. Without a department of education—until recently—without any direct touch or connection with the forces of public education, sometimes, without any too broad sympathies with its progress and purposes, it has exerted an influence on public education in its natural territory far greater than any one might reasonably expect, starting with Dean Page of the University of Virginia and going through the list down to the humblest rural school-

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teacher. Its touch is felt in every State institution of higher learning—university, technical schools, and teachers' colleges—on the State Board of Education, in the State Department of Education, in administrative and supervisory positions of importance throughout the State, and in the principalships and classrooms of numerous important high schools.

Without a school of law or government, Randolph-Macon has maintained a leadership in public affairs similar to that in other fields. It has been represented in recent years at the Court of St. James, in both houses of the National Congress, in the governor's chair, in the General Assembly of Virginia, on the benches of numerous circuit and corporation courts, on the special supreme court of appeals, and in many other public positions of consequence. The American navy sails the seven seas and the American flag is blown by every breeze. Randolph-Macon leadership and Randolph-Macon influence is felt wherever an American ship carries an American flag. They are felt because Randolph-Macon helped Walter Hines Page to do his large part to keep the flag stainless and free; because Randolph-Macon trained P. H. Drewry to be a member of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives and Claude A. Swanson to be a member of the Naval Committee of the Senate; because Randolph-Macon educated Rear Admiral David W. Taylor to make his great studies in navigation, and because Randolph-Macon trained a host of others to act well their part in State and nation and implanted in them a fine and true Americanism.

In the field of literature and letters we must again name Walter Hines Page, whose fame as a statesman and a diplomat bids fair to be eclipsed by his greater preëminence as an editor, scholar, and philosopher. Is there no significance in the fact that the man who was, perhaps, the greatest letter writer of the nation had studied English and the classics at Randolph-Macon? In this field, we must not overlook the brilliant newspaper careers of William L. Chenery and Edwin L. James, both among the younger alumni, one with an assured place in the editorial life of one of our greatest editorial centers as editor of *Collier's Weekly*, the other as the general principal European correspondent of the *New York Times*, with supervision over

all its European bureaus—one of the most influential Americans in Europe.

Many of the sons of Randolph-Macon have taken a high stand in the medical profession. There are about two hundred in all, Dr. Henry A. Christian, who was elected head of the Medical Department of Harvard University before he was forty years of age, is now physician in charge of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital of Boston and is known throughout the United States. Dr. C. H. Lavinder and Dr. R. M. Grimm, connected with the government medical service, have been prominent in tracing the origin of pellagra. Many of our men are connected with medical colleges: Stephen H. Watts, Professor of Surgery and Gynecology at the University of Virginia; H. H. Stephenson at the University of California; D. H. Dolley, St. Louis University. Randolph-Macon men are prominent physicians in cities of both the North and South.

Randolph-Macon proposes to remain true to the type of cultural college. It undertakes to give a liberal education—the education that tends to make men, rather than ministers, lawyers, doctors, engineers, and tradesmen. The authorities of the college believe in vocational training, but do not believe that vocational training is a function of the college of liberal arts. Randolph-Macon considers that its function is to train the minds of its students and to mold their characters by methods and by studies that have proved effective in the past and thus fit them for leadership in Church and State.

In April, 1925, the *News-Leader*, of Richmond, Va., said:

“Randolph-Macon professors have preached a gospel of service and of the fullest preparation for it. They have enrolled more of their students in the universities for postgraduate study than has the faculty of any other American college of the same size. The spirit of research is strong at Ashland. Men who go there to teach uniformly keep alive the investigative state of mind and inculcate it amazingly. Hence it is that along with a number of graduates, whose fame is international, Randolph-Macon has sent into service a host of men less distinguished than Walter Hines Page, but no less devoted, men fully armored for duty, retaining always the *esprit de corps* of the college and laboring for mankind. What a record of service is written on the roll of the thirty-six college presidents,

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the one hundred and fifty college and university professors, the two hundred and fifty school-teachers, the one thousand ministers, the two hundred physicians, and the two hundred lawyers Randolph-Macon has given the world. . . . The *News-Leader* knows of no college more deserving of the most liberal support than is Randolph-Macon."

The *Times Dispatch*, in its issue of April 18, 1926, said:

"Virginia is fortunate in the number and the quality of its institutions of higher learning. Historic colleges and universities within the State are a never-failing source of culture for the enrichment of social life and broad training necessary to useful citizenship. In every crisis to which the nation has been subjected men from the classrooms of Virginia schools have brought to bear upon the situation the ideas instilled in these classrooms and the leadership developed there. Randolph-Macon, although a denominational college, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is in a very real sense the possession of the entire State. Its alumni have played a great part in the life of the commonwealth. When they go out to render high service to the nation, as in the case of Walter Hines Page, a North Carolinian educated at the Ashland institution, Virginia feels that she has sent them. Richmond, in particular, is intensely interested in Randolph-Macon. The college is scarcely more than a stone's throw from the city limits. Its students are on the streets of Richmond every day. Its alumni constitute an important and valued group of the city's citizens."

Randolph-Macon Woman's College

This institution opened its doors in 1893 and has had a remarkable history. Having taken the name of Randolph-Macon College, which had been in operation for sixty-three years and starting with the splendid ideals and prestige of this old college, it has been said that it was born sixty-three years old. It was the pioneer of women's colleges in the South of equal rank with men's colleges and soon made for itself a place and rank that perhaps has not been equaled to this date and certainly has not been surpassed in the Southern States.

Its students come in large numbers from every Southern State and many other States of the Union. It has a long list of graduates, many of whom have distinguished themselves.

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We have not space to publish this list, but have selected somewhat at random a number of them whose names and work are as follows:

Mrs. W. K. Matthews, A.M., 1896, missionary, Kobe, Japan.

Miss Meta Glass, A.M., 1898, President, Sweet Briar College, Va.

Mrs. S. T. M. Harmanson, A.M., 1900, Professor of Romance Languages, Randolph-Macon Woman's College.

Miss Mary R. Fleming, A.M., 1902, Mission Hospital, Gunter, India.

Mrs. W. J. D. Bell, member of Board of Trustees, Randolph-Macon System.

Miss Josephine McLeod, Superintendent-Nurse, University of Virginia.

Miss Mary Lou White, missionary, Huchow, China.

Mrs. J. Baldwin Ranson, practicing lawyer, Richmond, Va.

Miss Lucile Dooley, Medical Officer, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Miss Minna Cheves Wilkins, Vanderbilt Clinic, New York City.

Miss Reba C. Stewart, missionary, Wuchow, China.

Miss Gertrude Kennedy, missionary to Brazil.

Miss Jean Grigsby Paxton, Y. W. C. A. missionary, Canton, China.

Miss Mary Lura Sherrill, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mount Holyoke College.

Miss Ella Virginia Ball, social worker, Philippine Islands.

Miss Ruth Brittain, missionary, Nanking, China.

Miss Annie Whiteside, President of Alumnae Association, Randolph-Macon Woman's College.

Miss Sallie Lou McKinnon, missionary to China.

Miss Kate Schoolfield Tillett, lecturer, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Irene Dillard, Dean of Women, University of South Carolina.

Miss Martha Paxton Moffett, missionary, Kashing, China.

Miss Alice Rosemond, Dean of Women, Ohio State University.

Miss Annie Kate Gilbert, member of National Board, Y. W. C. A.

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Mrs. Frank Long, author and missionary to Brazil.

Mrs. Robert V. Morse, research chemist, Cornell University.

Miss Victoria Venable Smith, technician, Roanoke Hospital, Virginia.

Miss Susan Hill Dabney, State Board of Public Welfare, Richmond, Va.

Miss Virginia Archer Allen, missionary, Belgian Congo, Africa.

Miss Helen Elizabeth Hardy, missionary, Brazil.

Miss Ida Adams Paterson, missionary to China; Fellow, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

Mrs. T. B. Grafton, missionary to China.

Miss Sally Elizabeth Carroll, missionary to China.

Miss Margaret Preston Light, missionary to Korea.

Miss Elizabeth Bowman Sherman, Resident Physician, Franklin Square Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Miss Mildred M. Hicks, research chemist, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Miss Madge Stokes Winslow, missionary, Tokyo, Japan.

Miss Isabel Boggs, Adjunct Professor of Physics, Randolph-Macon Women's College.

Miss Ruth Hundley Richardson, missionary to China.

Southwestern University

BY DR. J. SAM BARCUS, PRESIDENT

In a recent news article published in one of the big daily papers, mention was made of the organization of a mothers' club at one of the larger universities in the South. The names of the officers were given and the name of one of Southwestern's former students appeared as president. This incident reveals the fact that much of the contribution made by this institution to humanity's welfare is indirect and immeasurable. During the last forty years something like twelve thousand students have passed through these halls, about forty per cent of them being women. They have wrought nobly on their own account. They have filled such positions as State President of the American Association of University Women, Chairman of the Texas League of Women Voters, Deans of Women in colleges and uni-

versities, Conference officers of Women's Missionary Societies, traveling secretaries of Young Women's Christian Associations, teachers in State and Church schools. They have become deaconesses, pastors' helpers, directors of religious activities, stewards, editors, authors, missionaries, business women. But their largest contribution has been through home building and motherhood. Their sons and daughters are carrying on in a worth-while way the tasks handed down and are enterprising such new undertakings as the new age demands.

In the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction at Austin, Tex., the three first assistants were trained at Southwestern. This is but an index to the far-reaching influence of this institution upon the public school system. While her former students are teaching in State schools from California to Florida, and from Mississippi to New York, her largest contribution is to Texas schools. Here she is furnishing teachers for the university and practically every State college. She is furnishing teachers for the high schools and lower grades by the hundreds. A recent publication makes the statement that she is contributing the fourth largest number of high school teachers furnished by Texas schools.

In the field of Church college education, her influence is even more pronounced. In Texas there is not a Methodist college or university that has not at some time been presided over by one of her graduates. At the present time she is furnishing forty-four of the teaching staff in these institutions. Her contribution in this direction is by no means confined to one State. The teaching staff of colleges in other States and the roll of directors of religious education, and teachers of religious education is partly made up of her former students.

Throughout its history, Southwestern has given special training to students preparing to enter the professions of law and medicine. To-day, among her graduates, are to be found judges of the Federal Court, District and County Courts, members of the Court of Criminal Appeals, and of the Courts of Civil Appeals. Among them are to be found leading lawyers in every important center. Many of them are also among the stewards and Sunday school teachers and are active in the councils of the Church.

In the making of law, as well as in its interpretation and ap-

plication, these men are influential. One of them wrote the present prohibition law now on the Texas statute books. One of them is a United States Senator, and one of them is representing in Congress the largest congressional district of the State.

"Students who enter the State Medical College from Southwestern uniformly do satisfactory work," is a statement credited to the Dean of that institution. The same thing may be said of them when they join the medical profession. It would be impossible to get together the leading doctors in any section of the State without there being present graduates of Southwestern.

In furnishing authors and musicians, Southwestern is making definite contribution. Numbers of books have been published that came from the pens of her students. Each year new volumes are added to the list. In the Church choirs and musical organizations, their influence is widely felt. For a number of years one of her boys has been in charge of the music of the Methodist Southern Assembly at Lake Junaluska.

Possibly it is to the ministry that Southwestern has made its largest contribution. More than eight hundred preachers have gone out from her halls. Some have served faithfully on missions and circuits and small stations, many have been called to leadership in the larger appointments. Their field of labor has been as wide as the borders of the Church. They have gone into practically every mission field the Church has entered. In Texas, of course, their influence is greatest. In this State they now have thirty per cent of the presiding elders and thirty-seven per cent of the pastors of the leading Churches. They are filling the pulpits in the cities in which eight of the State colleges are located. They furnished ten of the thirty-three clerical delegates from Texas to the last General Conference.

Some contribution to the connectional interest of the Church has been made by Southwestern. All the bishops that have been educated in Texas colleges were educated here. From this school came two of the present Episcopal College. Here were educated the editors of two of our Conference organs, one of the associate editors of our Sunday school periodicals, an associate editor of *Methodist Layman*, an assistant director of Sunday school training work, and the manager of one of the branch houses of our Publishing Agents. For thirty-five years

this institution has had one or more of its graduates on the roll of chaplains in the United States Army.

As remarked in the beginning, the influence of the institution is immeasurable. Many of its most valuable men and women are not in Methodism's Who's Who. Unobserved by human eye, save the eye of the local Church and community, they are faithfully performing their part in making a better world. And known to God are the works of all his children.

My Dear Dr. Sherman: I am responding to your request to furnish names of distinguished students of Southwestern University. I confess to a little aversion to furnish such a list, because of the impossibility of a fair selection. The list I am sending is intended to show the widespread influence rather than the most distinguished.

I could have sent the whole list in lawyers, including Streetman and Graves of Houston, McCullough and Germany of Dallas, Orgain of Beaumont, Thomasson of El Paso. I could have made the list up of doctors, including five members of the Medical Staff of the State University and such noted men as Graves, Cody, Green, Foster of Houston; Baird, Bourland, Carroll, Folsom, Black of Dallas; Duggeon of Waco, and Woodson of Temple. I could have sent the names of successful business men like John H. Kirby, R. E. Brooks, E. L. Kurth, J. R. Milam, Joe Sneed, etc. I could have sent in the names of eighteen presiding elders, such as O. T. Cooper of Dallas, K. P. Barton of Austin, D. B. Doak of Lubbock, W. Y. Switzer of Durant. I could have sent the names of two hundred preachers, including Frank Smith and E. L. Ingram of Houston, Bryan and Watts of Austin, Barcus and Evans of Dallas, Angie Smith of El Paso, R. E. Goodrich of Shreveport, Charles L. Brooks of Oklahoma, G. W. Davis of Arkansas, etc. I could have given a name from practically every Church and State school faculty in Texas, including such presidents as Stanford of Westmoorland, Boger of Weatherford, Slover of Clarendon, Cook of Temple Junior College, Barcus of Southwestern. I omitted some of our oldest missionaries, as Cox of Mexico

Yours truly,

J. SAM BARCUS

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DISTINGUISHED EX-STUDENTS

Living

Sam R. Hay, Bishop.

Hiram A. Boaz, Bishop.

Earle B. Mayfield, United States Senator.

Marvin Jones, United States Congressman.

Judge W. L. Dean, Author of Texas Prohibition Law.

Rev. Atticus Webb, Superintendent of Texas Anti-Saloon League.

Judge William H. Atwell, Federal Judge of Texas.

Judge F. L. Hawkins, Texas Court of Criminal Appeals.

Judge George W. Barcus, Court of Civil Appeals, Texas.

Judge Henry E. Jackson, member of Federal Council of Churches.

Judge Robert A. John, Attorney of Texas Oil Company.

P. F. Turner, Manager of Dallas Branch of Publishing House.

Rev. J. E. Crawford, Secretary of Department of Stewardship.

Rev. Emmet Hightower, Assistant Sunday School Editor.

Rev. J. Kilgore, Acting Dean of School of Theology, Southern Methodist University.

Rev. C. T. Tally, member of General Sunday School Board, Educational Commission.

Rev. R. G. Mood, member of General Board of Education.

Rev. W. F. Dunkle, member of Board of Missions.

Rev. J. W. Mills, Presiding Elder of Texas Conference; member of Committee of Research and Investigation.

Rev. A. L. Moore, pastor of First Methodist Church, Birmingham, Ala.

Rev. W. M. Pearce, member of General Sunday School Board.

Rev. Frank S. Onderdonk, Superintendent of Texas Mexican Mission.

Rev. John H. Hicks, Professor of Hebrew, Southern Methodist University.

Rev. E. V. Cole, Editor of *Texas Christian Advocate*.

Rev. L. B. Newberry, missionary, Editor of *El Evangelista Mexicano*.

Rev. C. S. Harkey, Chaplain in United States Army.

Rev. J. P. Bartak, Presiding Elder, Czechoslovak Mission.

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Rev. E. B. Vargas, Presiding Elder, Mexico Conference.

Dr. J. H. Ray, Superintendent of Palmore Sanitarium, Mexico.

Dr. C. H. Hendry, Soochow Hospital, China.

W. W. Jackson, Principal of Wesleyan Institute, San Antonio, Tex.

E. H. Lang, Principal of Elliott College, Mexico.

Rev. Ben O. Hill, Director of Pinson College, Cuba.

Capt. John W. Thomasson, Jr., author and artist.

Hyder Rollins, author and Professor of English, Harvard University.

J. Frank Dobie, author and Professor of English, University of Texas.

Miss Abbie Graham, author, Y. W. C. A. Secretary.

E. C. Wilhm, author, Professor of Philosophy, Colorado College.

W. H. Colcott, author, Professor of History, University of North Carolina.

John H. Reedy, Professor of Chemistry, University of Illinois.

William Nelms, Professor of Physics, Emory University.

M. D. Cody, Professor of Botany, University of Florida.

Albert Sanders, Rhodes scholar, Professor of Language, Millsaps College.

T. J. Mosely, author, Government Service, Rhodes scholar.

E. C. Vinson, Publicity Manager, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

H. L. Mills, Editor, *Houston Post*.

R. L. Brewer, Registrar, Southern Methodist University.

Mrs. Jesse Daniel Ames, Past President of Texas League of Women Voters, President of Texas Division of American Association, University Women.

Miss Laura Kuykendall, Dean of Women, Southwestern University.

Judge D. W. Wilcox, Chairman, Texas State Democratic Executive Committee.

Deceased

Rev. James Campbell, pastor, presiding elder, editor of *Texas Christian Advocate*.

Rev. E. P. Newsom, chaplain in United States Army.

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Rev. Ed Pilley, missionary to China.

Rev. Harry Hughes, missionary to Japan.

Rev. John Caperton, missionary to Cuba.

Rev. J. R. Mood, missionary to Mexico; President of Clarendon College.

Rev. Henry Stanford, missionary to Mexico; pastor.

Miss Ruby Kendrick, missionary to Korea.

R. F. Young, Professor in Southwestern University.

McDougall McLean, Rhodes scholar, physician.

J. C. Hardy, President of Gulfport Military College.

Charles Carroll, Professor of University of Arkansas.

Rev. O. T. Hotchkiss, Secretary of Texas Conference.

Rev. C. C. Young, founder of C. C. Young Home for Aged Women.

Mrs. Willie Sampey Ford, editor.

S. J. Thomas, Superintendent of Texas State Home for Deaf and Dumb, editor.

Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga.

BY PRESIDENT WILLIAM F. QUILLIAN, D.D.

American Methodism has reason to be proud of Wesleyan, the pioneer college for women, located at Macon, Ga. This historic institution was chartered in 1836 and for nearly a hundred years has stood as the mother of colleges for women. When the first Wesleyan bells sounded the open door of higher education for women, there was no other bell carrying the same message; now such bells ring out from sea to sea. This was a bold adventure. Dr. George F. Pierce, afterwards the renowned Bishop Pierce, became the first president of the Georgia Female College, subsequently Wesleyan College. At a later time, he served Emory College in the same capacity.

The first graduate was Miss Catherine E. Brewer, who became the mother of Admiral William S. Benson. Wesleyan has made large and splendid contributions to both Church and State. Mrs. Young J. Allen, Miss Laura Haygood, Miss Mary Culler White, Mrs. J. B. Cobb, and Mrs. R. W. Macdonell, first secretaries of the Woman's Missionary Council; Mrs. W. N. Ainsworth, Mrs. J. E. Dickey, Mrs. George Nunn, Mrs. Dorothy Tilley, Miss Lucy Lester, Mrs. George W. Mathews, Mrs. Sun Yat Sen, prominently spoken of as a possible president

of the Chinese Republic, and scores of others have gone forth to represent the ideals of Wesleyan at home and abroad. For many years, Mrs. Walter D. Lamar, Mrs. Walter Grace, Mrs. P. H. Jeter, Mrs. J. E. Hayes, Mrs. Charles H. Haden, Mrs. R. K. Rambo, Mrs. W. D. Anderson, Mrs. R. F. Burden, Mrs. S. T. Coleman, and others too numerous to mention have occupied conspicuous places of leadership in the life of Georgia and the South.

Wesleyan belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is true to the traditions and teachings of our great denomination. Nevertheless, the doors are open to students of all faiths, and to this Christian college they come from many sections of our country and out of all denominations.

Leading citizens of Georgia and the South count it a privilege to patronize Wesleyan and bear strong testimony to the splendid intellectual opportunities that are offered, social privileges enjoyed, and high religious ideals that are kept constantly before their daughters. Out of the best homes of the South splendid young women crowd the halls of this historic institution and find here a most congenial atmosphere.

The college has enterprised a great program of expansion to meet the increasing demands that are being made upon it. Within the past six years the faculty has been more than doubled, the endowment increased nearly threefold, and a building program involving the raising of three million dollars over a period of ten years has been enterprised. More than six hundred students and seventy officers and teachers work together in this highest and finest type of Christian service. Wesleyan is fully accredited by the standardizing associations, and her students enter the leading universities for graduate study without examination. The total assets of the college have increased from \$749,000 to more than \$1,500,000. Contracts have been let for seven units of the new buildings to be erected on the magnificent campus of one hundred and thirty-two acres just outside the city of Macon. Other contracts will be let as the plans are perfected.

For the first time in the history of colleges for women in the South, one million dollars has been pledged by the friends of Wesleyan College without the aid of philanthropic boards. The second million is now needed in order that the building

program may go forward without debt. Friends of education throughout Southern Methodism and America should count it a privilege to invest in this traditional college for women. If England or New England could lay claim to the distinction which belongs to Wesleyan, great sums of money would be placed at the disposal of such a historic institution. Resting on a Christian foundation, seeking the all-round development of the splendid students committed to her care, and standing for high scholarship and solid piety, Wesleyan is moving out into a future that will be far more glorious than has been her past great history.

The following leaders have given their word of testimony as to the place and value of Wesleyan:

"Wesleyan College will always hold a high place in the hearts of all Georgians because of its distinction in being the oldest chartered college for women in the world. This historic fact, however, is far from its only distinction. The character of its work has always been worthy of the greatest admiration; its standards not only on scholarship, but on spiritual emphasis, have been high. Indeed, the college has had the admiration and affection of all the people of all denominations throughout this and adjoining States. The institution is entitled to the support and sympathy of every person or organization interested in the uplift of humanity."—*Clifford Walker, Governor of Georgia.*

"If England or New England had such a college—the first regularly chartered college in the world for conferring degrees upon women—its people would already have given it many millions."—*W. N. Ainsworth, Bishop, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.*

"For the last fourteen years I have had good opportunities to observe the work of Wesleyan College, and I do not hesitate to say that I regard it as one of the very best institutions for the education of women in the South. Its educational standards are high; its moral and religious ideals are unsurpassed by any institution with which I am acquainted."—*Stonewall Anderson, General Secretary, Board of Education, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.*

"Wesleyan College, at Macon, Ga., is not only the oldest college for women in the world, having been chartered as far

back as 1836; but it is one of the best colleges for women to be found in our country, or in any other land. My only daughter was educated at Wesleyan, and I could not wish for the daughters of others anything better than the advantages offered by this great institution."—*Warren A. Candler, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.*

Wofford College

BY PRESIDENT H. N. SNYDER, LL.D.

Before he built the first meetinghouse for the Methodist folk, John Wesley laid the foundations for a school—Kingswood, April 2, 1739. He desired that the children of the people be educated not only in the practical things that equip them for life, but also in the Christian character and Scriptural holiness that fit them for living. This conception was caught by Bishop Asbury as he shared creatively in the process of building the future America upon a foundation of Christian principles. In fact, he dreamed of a system of "district" schools related to the Cokesbury School near Baltimore as the central institution, the corner stone of which he laid on June 5, 1785.

He proceeded to realize this dream by collecting money for a school in the Newberry District of South Carolina, though, as he said, "our preachers are unskillful and our friends have little money." This institution, the Mount Bethel Academy, he dedicated on March 20, 1795. For twenty years he labored unceasingly in its behalf, maintaining it in a reasonably prosperous condition by collections which he himself raised.

At Mount Bethel some of the notable men of South Carolina and Georgia were educated. But after the great Bishop was forced by failing health to give up his efforts in its behalf, it gradually declined, and in 1820 gave way to the Tabernacle Academy, which in turn yielded to the Mount Ariel Academy that became in 1835 the famous Cokesbury School of the South Carolina Conference—an institution whose influence, at one time, was almost as widespread as the whole South, because, in a singularly impressive way, it was a genuine school of human greatness.

These two important schools—Mount Bethel and Cokesbury—supported as they were by the South Carolina Conference through a period of more than a half century, were the

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expression of the educational sentiment of the Methodists of the State. Their unceasing efforts, most of the time under great strain, to maintain them doubtless inspired the Rev. Benjamin Wofford to consecrate his wealth at his death in 1850 to the service of Christian education, for he left \$100,000 for the establishment of a college of the Liberal Arts and Sciences in his native district of Spartanburg, one-half of which was to be used for the erection of buildings and one-half for endowment.

The purposes of his will were wisely carried out, and the college that bears his name was opened August 1, 1854, with nine students, a president—Dr. W. M. Wightman—and two professors—James H. Carlisle and David Duncan. Steps were at once taken to increase the endowment, and so successful were they that it amounted to more than \$200,000 at the outbreak of the War between the States, and Wofford gave every promise of rapid development when the tragedy of war interrupted its progress.

When it opened its doors for college students in 1866—it was maintained as a small high school for boys during the war—its endowment had been entirely swept away, its buildings were in disrepair, and all that was left was the faith of the people who believed in it and their resolve to maintain it in spite of the difficult and unhappy conditions by which they were surrounded in the lean years that followed the war. Slowly by Conference assessments and the relatively small but significant additions to its capital endowment through the efforts of such men as W. W. Duncan, Coke Smith, John C. Kilgo, and R. A. Child, it was enabled to lay with reasonable security the foundations of its future growth, maintain unusual standards of scholarship, and train for Church and State a leadership of an extraordinary high quality.

In comparatively recent years its progress has been marked. Its faculty numbers twenty-five instructors and professors, its student body four hundred and fifty, the value of its buildings and grounds \$675,000, and its endowment is approximately \$700,000. With resources steadily increasing, it seems that Wofford will be able to meet modern requirements and continue to turn out a rather distinctive human product in the future as in the past.

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The Wofford product has been definitely characterized by the spirit of service. This is evident in the unusually large proportion of its graduates who have gone into the so-called service professions—the ministry, teaching, medicine, and the law. This is not to say that the Wofford spirit has not expressed itself in a significant way in all the practical pursuits, but it is to emphasize the fact that, in a special sense, the peculiar mission of Wofford has been to furnish leadership for those professions which contribute most to the intellectual and moral worth of society.

It has done this because, without being narrow, it has striven to be genuinely Christian in its spirit and, in its educational policies, has kept faith with an ideal of culture that trained men into a generous conception of duty and service.

DISTINGUISHED GRADUATES

*Abney, John R., Lawyer, New York City.

Boyd, Clarence, Professor of Greek, Emory University, Ga.

*Bowman, I. W., Lawyer, Judge of South Carolina Circuit Court, Orangeburg, S. C.

*Burnett, W. E., Capitalist, Bank President, Spartanburg, S. C.

Cleveland, John B., Capitalist, Manufacturer, Railroad President, Spartanburg, S. C.

Chapman, James A., Capitalist, Manufacturer, Spartanburg, S. C.

Carlisle, H. B., Capitalist, Lawyer, Spartanburg, S. C.

Chreitzberg, A. M., Capitalist, Bank President, Spartanburg, S. C.

Curry, W. C., Professor of English, Vanderbilt University.

*Duncan, W. W., Bishop, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

*Dantzler, C. G., Lawyer, Judge, South Carolina Circuit Court.

Daniel, W. W., Dean, Academic Department, Clemson College S. C.

*Ellerbe, W. H., Governor of South Carolina.

Few, William P., President, Duke University, Durham, N. C.

*Gage, George, South Carolina Supreme Court.

Greene, Walter K., Dean, Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga.

*Deceased.

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- *Henneman, J. B., Professor of English, University of Tennessee.
- *Hydrick, D. E., Supreme Court of South Carolina.
- *Klugh, W. H., Judge of South Carolina Circuit Court.
- *Kilgo, John C., Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
- Kirkland, J. H., Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
- Law, William A., Capitalist, President of Penn Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Law, John A., Capitalist, Bank President, Manufacturer, Spartanburg, S. C.
- Law, Robert A., Professor of English, University of Texas.
- Moss, B. Hart, Judge, Capitalist, Bank President, Orangeburg, S. C.
- Mouzon, E. D., Bishop, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
- Montgomery, W. S., Capitalist, Manufacturer, Spartanburg S. C.
- McLeod, T. G., Governor of South Carolina.
- *Prince, G. E., Lawyer, Judge of South Carolina Circuit Court.
- Pierce, Marion, General Attorney, Erie Railroad Company, New York City.
- Roper, Daniel C., Lawyer, Publicist, Washington, D. C.
- Smith, J. P., Professor of Palæontology, Leland Stanford University.
- Smith, Charles Forster, Professor of Greek, University of Wisconsin.
- Stabler, E. B., South Carolina Supreme Court.
- Smith, E. D., United States Senator, South Carolina.
- *Smith, A. Coke, Bishop, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
- Steadman, J. M., Professor of English, Emory University.
- Tucker, S. M., Professor of English, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.
- Wannamaker, W. H., Dean, Duke University.
- *Weber, S. A., Preacher, Editor, Charleston, S. C.
- *Woods, C. A., Judge of United States Court of Appeals.

*Deceased.

